

# SACRAMENTO

# RECORD-UNION

# WEDNESDAY

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. 11—No. 10,282.  
DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES—VOL. XXVIII—No. 5276.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1884.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.  
VOLUME XXVIII—NUMBER 25.

HALE BROS. & CO.

## NOVELTIES!

## New This Season,

Are being daily added to the Stocks in the various Departments in our House. We have never been better prepared to place before you an assortment of well selected and stylish goods. We would direct your special attention to our assortment of FINE

## DRESS BUTTONS!

Which are just at hand, and come in an innumerable variety of unique and handsome designs.

The Prices Range from 1c. to \$2 50 Per Doz.

Many of these styles are now displayed in our Large Show Window.

## LADIES' NECKWEAR!

ALL IN THE MOST RECENT STYLES:

Oriental Lace Capes. Flouers, Scarfs and Ties.  
Openwork and Embroidered. Double-faced Cotton Plush, in  
Capes. Garnet and Olive.  
Linen and Lace Collars.

## TURKISH TOWELS!

One case of these goods just opened up. They come in Pure White, Unbleached, and in Fancy Colors; are of extra size and superior quality.

## BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

Many different styles and qualities of material, short or long pants as may be desired. Our stock is so assorted that we are enabled to satisfy the wants of the most exacting. Should you intend purchasing, don't fail to examine our suits before making a selection.

## CHILDREN'S SHOES!

Which are stout and serviceable, and very suitable for school wear, form one of the features of our Shoe Department. We are showing many lines of these goods at most reasonable prices. Our stock of the finest grades of

## LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES

IS VERY LARGE. ALL WIDTHS AND SIZES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FITTING SHOE.

## Hale Bros. & Co.,

829, 831, 833, 835 K st., and 1026 Ninth st.

## BREAKFAST CEREALS

HAZARD'S CRISPED INDIAN, SERRYS GEMME, A. B. C. WHITE OATS.

These cereals cook thoroughly in a few minutes, and require no soaking.

TEA. We have a very fine grade of TEA, put up in FANCY PAINTED PORCELAIN TEAPOTS, which are very useful. TEA drawn in these Teapots acquires no taste, as it frequently does when metal ones are used. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

KILGORE & TRACY, At the Old and Popular Stand, Northwest Corner Tenth and K streets, Sacramento.

FRANK GRISWOLD, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

(Formerly with J. LAMBERT & CO.) is now to be found at the NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

## Humpyadi Janos

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES.

"SPEEDY, SURE, AND GENTLE."

Professor ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic, in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. It insures health and natural sleep, without morphine.

Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. J. A. ALLEN, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CENTAURO LINIMENT—an absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Galls, &c. The most Powerful and Penetrating Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy known to man.

WIT OUR COMPLIMENTS, we extend you a cordial invitation to be present at our SPRING OPENING OF FINEST PATENT BOOKS AND MILLER'S NOVELTIES, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 27th, 28th and 29th. MRS. BARBER & PRILEY, 621 J street, Sacramento.

THE STANDARD TROTTERING STALL, BERLIN, WILL STAND THIS SEASON AT AGRICULTURAL PARK, 2811-4th St. GEORGE MARTIN Agent.

## HOME AND ABROAD.

Matters in Washington—Food Adulteration—Railroad Accidents—Defiance of a United States Marshal—The Sullivan-Thompson Fight—Assault Upon the Burlington "Hawkeye"—San-Civil Service Reform in Massachusetts—Etc.

### (SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Senate. WASHINGTON, March 21st.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill in regard to the salaries of United States Judges, the pending question being Morgan's amendment, which was rejected.

Van Wyck moved to make it \$50,000 instead of \$60,000. Without action the bill went over till Monday.

His education bill was laid before the Senate, being unfinished business from yesterday.

At the request of Allison, however, Blair was way to permit the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. The amendments recommended by the Senate Committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The education bill was then considered. Harrison, Hoar and Blair entered into a discussion of some length as to the precise meaning of some section of the bill.

Garland moved that the Senate go into executive session. Acceded to.

Before the doors were closed amendments to the pending bill were offered.

One, by Sherman, provided that the money shall be applied to the education of children, without distinction of race or color, and shall be distributed to counties or school districts in the proportion to which the number of illiterate children in each county or school district bears to the whole number of illiterate children in the State.

The other, by Sherman, provided that the money can be given to it by the United States.

Adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 21st.—No attempt was made this morning to call up the bonded debt bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Cox of New York in the chair, on the private calendar.

The House adopted resolutions cordially reciprocating the wishes of the Liberal members of the German Parliament for a closer union of the two countries, recognizing the mutual appreciation of their sympathy with those who mourn the death of Edward and Alice.

The resolutions were reported to the House by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and were also adopted.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

After considering two bills, the committee rose informally, and the House adjourned.

Company, and still holds the unfinished structure until payment is received, the road being in the hands of a receiver. He tried to put a telegraph wire on the bridge. The company refused to permit it. Judge Jackson sent a United States Marshal, who got possession of the bridge, and the wire was put up that night. The bridge company cut the wire and barricaded both ends of the bridge, defying the United States Marshal. Under orders from Judge Jackson, the Marshal has gone to Parkersburg to get an arrest warrant to enforce the order of the Court.

A California Girl Sees Her Husband for the First Time. NEW YORK, March 21st.—The Times says: It was stated in local railroad circles yesterday that there were likely to be important developments in the affairs of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company soon. Eliza Smith has declared he would accept the Presidency of the Oregon Improvement Company, but not of the Oregon and Transcontinental.

HARTFORD (Conn.), March 21st.—In the House yesterday, when the State Senate resolution incorporating the Southern Pacific Company was taken up, Davis explained that the object was to take possession of a number of poor roads, consolidate them, fit them up and run them as lines of commerce to Europe. Reports will be made to the Secretary of State, and there is nothing suspicious about the company. Its incorporators include ex-Governor Hunt and other prominent gentlemen of the State, with some prominent railroad men outside. The resolution was concurred in without further debate. The object is to unite under one corporation and management several short and poor roads in Texas and Louisiana, and to establish a connecting line of steamers from New Orleans to Liverpool. The principal office of the company will be at New Haven.

BUFFALO, March 21st.—This morning a freight train of the Lake Shore, near Angola, that had parted came together heavily, causing the exploding of the tank car, which was set on fire to the train, and also one on the west-bound track. Two brakemen were killed, and many injured.

CHICAGO, March 21st.—One of the cable cars on the State-street line while crossing the track of the Illinois Central Railroad this morning was struck by a freight train. Two street-car passengers were injured, but not seriously. The locomotive struck the grip or leading car, which contained only a boy and a woman. The car itself was badly demolished. The rear cars, filled with passengers, were stopped on the edge of the railway track.

CATTLE DISEASE. CHICAGO, March 21st.—An *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, Ill., sends a report from a post to be virtuous apothems have appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night, and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

WASHINGTON, March 21st.—Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Professor Salmon, Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, regarding the disease at Nesho Falls, Ky., he has concluded it is not the genuine *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, but is a different disease, and that there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The Commissioner has concluded as much.

TORONTO, (Can.), March 21st.—The Senate continued consideration of the domestic animal bill all the afternoon, and at a late hour passed it. It empowers the Governor to appoint a Sanitary Commission, composed of three members, and he shall also have power to remove any or all of them, and to appoint a successor.

Clear Manufacturing in New York. NEW YORK, March 21st.—Stratton & Stron, one of the largest cigar manufacturers in the city, have stated to a reporter: "We do not employ a single Chinaman in our factory. I do not know of any other cigar manufacturer who does, with the exception of S. J. Jacoby & Co., who some years ago had a large number of Chinamen in their employ. We do not employ Chinamen because we like their work. They are too dirty in their personal habits, and there is a prejudice against them. It is a sad mistake to suppose that they have their work done in a tedious manner, as bad as that is known to be, than the history of Chinamen in the United States. They are not employed in the cigar trade here, and are not employed in the cigar trade here, and are not employed in the cigar trade here."

Nothing Like a Free Country. NASHVILLE, March 21st.—This afternoon Judge Field said recently to a correspondent of the Portland, Me., Press: "This Congress ought to be very careful how it conducts itself. It should be slow to grant tariff reform. I don't think the people will consent to sweeping tariff reductions or a general free trade policy. We have no country, and the people of this country are dependent upon other countries for nothing. We can manufacture nothing excepting what we need for our own use. Large tariff reductions would be fatal to the party. The Senate is Judge Field says frankly and unreservedly accepted. Field says: Tilden was most shamefully defeated, and if he is able and willing to be a candidate, he will undoubtedly be nominated." The Sun adds: The sole but all too feeble recompense a grateful party can now make is to lift him the honor of nomination by acclamation.

Adulteration of Food. ALBANY, March 21st.—The Senate Committee on Food and Agriculture is now investigating adulterations of food, reported today. They say they have discovered wholesale and alarming adulterations that are dangerous to the health of the people, and are depreciating property in the rural districts. Investigations have been so well disguised that only a few samples of butter purchased by the committee in New York City were examined. The poor quality of butter sold for twenty to thirty cents to the laboring man; the better grades for forty to fifty cents. The cost to manufacture butter from twelve to eighteen cents; the average, fourteen cents. Many dairy farmers have been driven out of business. The committee estimate that 40,000,000 pounds of the product are sold annually in the State, and the illiterate business is breaking up our export butter trade. Butter can be sold eighteen cents less than natural butter.

A United States Marshal Defied. POINT PLEASANT (W. Va.), March 21st.—A conflict with Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, has been raised by the Keystone Bridge Company, which built the bridge across the Ohio here for the Ohio Central Railway

Company, and still holds the unfinished structure until payment is received, the road being in the hands of a receiver. He tried to put a telegraph wire on the bridge. The company refused to permit it. Judge Jackson sent a United States Marshal, who got possession of the bridge, and the wire was put up that night. The bridge company cut the wire and barricaded both ends of the bridge, defying the United States Marshal. Under orders from Judge Jackson, the Marshal has gone to Parkersburg to get an arrest warrant to enforce the order of the Court.

A California Girl Sees Her Husband for the First Time. NEW YORK, March 21st.—The Times says: It was stated in local railroad circles yesterday that there were likely to be important developments in the affairs of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company soon. Eliza Smith has declared he would accept the Presidency of the Oregon Improvement Company, but not of the Oregon and Transcontinental.

HARTFORD (Conn.), March 21st.—In the House yesterday, when the State Senate resolution incorporating the Southern Pacific Company was taken up, Davis explained that the object was to take possession of a number of poor roads, consolidate them, fit them up and run them as lines of commerce to Europe. Reports will be made to the Secretary of State, and there is nothing suspicious about the company. Its incorporators include ex-Governor Hunt and other prominent gentlemen of the State, with some prominent railroad men outside. The resolution was concurred in without further debate. The object is to unite under one corporation and management several short and poor roads in Texas and Louisiana, and to establish a connecting line of steamers from New Orleans to Liverpool. The principal office of the company will be at New Haven.

BUFFALO, March 21st.—This morning a freight train of the Lake Shore, near Angola, that had parted came together heavily, causing the exploding of the tank car, which was set on fire to the train, and also one on the west-bound track. Two brakemen were killed, and many injured.

CHICAGO, March 21st.—One of the cable cars on the State-street line while crossing the track of the Illinois Central Railroad this morning was struck by a freight train. Two street-car passengers were injured, but not seriously. The locomotive struck the grip or leading car, which contained only a boy and a woman. The car itself was badly demolished. The rear cars, filled with passengers, were stopped on the edge of the railway track.

CATTLE DISEASE. CHICAGO, March 21st.—An *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, Ill., sends a report from a post to be virtuous apothems have appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night, and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

WASHINGTON, March 21st.—Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Professor Salmon, Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, regarding the disease at Nesho Falls, Ky., he has concluded it is not the genuine *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, but is a different disease, and that there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The Commissioner has concluded as much.

TORONTO, (Can.), March 21st.—The Senate continued consideration of the domestic animal bill all the afternoon, and at a late hour passed it. It empowers the Governor to appoint a Sanitary Commission, composed of three members, and he shall also have power to remove any or all of them, and to appoint a successor.

Clear Manufacturing in New York. NEW YORK, March 21st.—Stratton & Stron, one of the largest cigar manufacturers in the city, have stated to a reporter: "We do not employ a single Chinaman in our factory. I do not know of any other cigar manufacturer who does, with the exception of S. J. Jacoby & Co., who some years ago had a large number of Chinamen in their employ. We do not employ Chinamen because we like their work. They are too dirty in their personal habits, and there is a prejudice against them. It is a sad mistake to suppose that they have their work done in a tedious manner, as bad as that is known to be, than the history of Chinamen in the United States. They are not employed in the cigar trade here, and are not employed in the cigar trade here, and are not employed in the cigar trade here."

Nothing Like a Free Country. NASHVILLE, March 21st.—This afternoon Judge Field said recently to a correspondent of the Portland, Me., Press: "This Congress ought to be very careful how it conducts itself. It should be slow to grant tariff reform. I don't think the people will consent to sweeping tariff reductions or a general free trade policy. We have no country, and the people of this country are dependent upon other countries for nothing. We can manufacture nothing excepting what we need for our own use. Large tariff reductions would be fatal to the party. The Senate is Judge Field says frankly and unreservedly accepted. Field says: Tilden was most shamefully defeated, and if he is able and willing to be a candidate, he will undoubtedly be nominated." The Sun adds: The sole but all too feeble recompense a grateful party can now make is to lift him the honor of nomination by acclamation.

Adulteration of Food. ALBANY, March 21st.—The Senate Committee on Food and Agriculture is now investigating adulterations of food, reported today. They say they have discovered wholesale and alarming adulterations that are dangerous to the health of the people, and are depreciating property in the rural districts. Investigations have been so well disguised that only a few samples of butter purchased by the committee in New York City were examined. The poor quality of butter sold for twenty to thirty cents to the laboring man; the better grades for forty to fifty cents. The cost to manufacture butter from twelve to eighteen cents; the average, fourteen cents. Many dairy farmers have been driven out of business. The committee estimate that 40,000,000 pounds of the product are sold annually in the State, and the illiterate business is breaking up our export butter trade. Butter can be sold eighteen cents less than natural butter.

A United States Marshal Defied. POINT PLEASANT (W. Va.), March 21st.—A conflict with Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, has been raised by the Keystone Bridge Company, which built the bridge across the Ohio here for the Ohio Central Railway

Company, and still holds the unfinished structure until payment is received, the road being in the hands of a receiver. He tried to put a telegraph wire on the bridge. The company refused to permit it. Judge Jackson sent a United States Marshal, who got possession of the bridge, and the wire was put up that night. The bridge company cut the wire and barricaded both ends of the bridge, defying the United States Marshal. Under orders from Judge Jackson, the Marshal has gone to Parkersburg to get an arrest warrant to enforce the order of the Court.

A California Girl Sees Her Husband for the First Time. NEW YORK, March 21st.—The Times says: It was stated in local railroad circles yesterday that there were likely to be important developments in the affairs of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company soon. Eliza Smith has declared he would accept the Presidency of the Oregon Improvement Company, but not of the Oregon and Transcontinental.

HARTFORD (Conn.), March 21st.—In the House yesterday, when the State Senate resolution incorporating the Southern Pacific Company was taken up, Davis explained that the object was to take possession of a number of poor roads, consolidate them, fit them up and run them as lines of commerce to Europe. Reports will be made to the Secretary of State, and there is nothing suspicious about the company. Its incorporators include ex-Governor Hunt and other prominent gentlemen of the State, with some prominent railroad men outside. The resolution was concurred in without further debate. The object is to unite under one corporation and management several short and poor roads in Texas and Louisiana, and to establish a connecting line of steamers from New Orleans to Liverpool. The principal office of the company will be at New Haven.

BUFFALO, March 21st.—This morning a freight train of the Lake Shore, near Angola, that had parted came together heavily, causing the exploding of the tank car, which was set on fire to the train, and also one on the west-bound track. Two brakemen were killed, and many injured.

CHICAGO, March 21st.—One of the cable cars on the State-street line while crossing the track of the Illinois Central Railroad this morning was struck by a freight train. Two street-car passengers were injured, but not seriously. The locomotive struck the grip or leading car, which contained only a boy and a woman. The car itself was badly demolished. The rear cars, filled with passengers, were stopped on the edge of the railway track.

CATTLE DISEASE. CHICAGO, March 21st.—An *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, Ill., sends a report from a post to be virtuous apothems have appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night, and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

WASHINGTON, March 21st.—Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Professor Salmon, Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, regarding the disease at Nesho Falls, Ky., he has concluded it is not the genuine *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, but is a different disease, and that there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The Commissioner has concluded as much.

TORONTO, (Can.), March 21st.—The Senate continued consideration of the domestic animal bill all the afternoon, and at a late hour passed it. It empowers the Governor to appoint a Sanitary Commission, composed of three members, and he shall also have power to remove any or all of them, and to appoint a successor.

Clear Manufacturing in New York. NEW YORK, March 21st.—Stratton & Stron, one of the largest cigar manufacturers in the city, have stated to a reporter: "We do not employ a single Chinaman in our factory. I do not know of any other cigar manufacturer who does, with the exception of S. J. Jacoby & Co., who some years ago had a large number of Chinamen in their employ. We do not employ Chinamen because we like their work. They are too dirty in their personal habits, and there is a prejudice against them. It is a sad mistake to suppose that they have their work done in a tedious manner, as bad as that is known to be, than the history of Chinamen in the United States. They are not employed in the cigar trade here, and are not employed in the cigar trade here, and are not employed in the cigar trade here."

Nothing Like a Free Country. NASHVILLE, March 21st.—This afternoon Judge Field said recently to a correspondent of the Portland, Me., Press: "This Congress ought to be very careful how it conducts itself. It should be slow to grant tariff reform. I don't think the people will consent to sweeping tariff reductions or a general free trade policy. We have no country, and the people of this country are dependent upon other countries for nothing. We can manufacture nothing excepting what we need for our own use. Large tariff reductions would be fatal to the party. The Senate is Judge Field says frankly and unreservedly accepted. Field says: Tilden was most shamefully defeated, and if he is able and willing to be a candidate, he will undoubtedly be nominated." The Sun adds: The sole but all too feeble recompense a grateful party can now make is to lift him the honor of nomination by acclamation.

Adulteration of Food. ALBANY, March 21st.—The Senate Committee on Food and Agriculture is now investigating adulterations of food, reported today. They say they have discovered wholesale and alarming adulterations that are dangerous to the health of the people, and are depreciating property in the rural districts. Investigations have been so well disguised that only a few samples of butter purchased by the committee in New York City were examined. The poor quality of butter sold for twenty to thirty cents to the laboring man; the better grades for forty to fifty cents. The cost to manufacture butter from twelve to eighteen cents; the average, fourteen cents. Many dairy farmers have been driven out of business. The committee estimate that 40,000,000 pounds of the product are sold annually in the State, and the illiterate business is breaking up our export butter trade. Butter can be sold eighteen cents less than natural butter.

A United States Marshal Defied. POINT PLEASANT (W. Va.), March 21st.—A conflict with Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, has been raised by the Keystone Bridge Company, which built the bridge across the Ohio here for the Ohio Central Railway

Company, and still holds the unfinished structure until payment is received, the road being in the hands of a receiver. He tried to put a telegraph wire on the bridge. The company refused to permit it. Judge Jackson sent a United States Marshal, who got possession of the bridge, and the wire was put up that night. The bridge company cut the wire and barricaded both ends of the bridge, defying the United States Marshal. Under orders from Judge Jackson, the Marshal has gone to Parkersburg to get an arrest warrant to enforce the order of the Court.

A California Girl Sees Her Husband for the First Time. NEW YORK, March 21st.—The Times says: It was stated in local railroad circles yesterday that there were likely to be important developments in the affairs of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company soon. Eliza Smith has declared he would accept the Presidency of the Oregon Improvement Company, but not of the Oregon and Transcontinental.

HARTFORD (Conn.), March 21st.—In the House yesterday, when the State Senate resolution incorporating the Southern Pacific Company was taken up, Davis explained that the object was to take possession of a number of poor roads, consolidate them, fit them up and run them as lines of commerce to Europe. Reports will be made to the Secretary of State, and there is nothing suspicious about the company. Its incorporators include ex-Governor Hunt and other prominent gentlemen of the State, with some prominent railroad men outside. The resolution was concurred in without further debate. The object is to unite under one corporation and management several short and poor roads in Texas and Louisiana, and to establish a connecting line of steamers from New Orleans to Liverpool. The principal office of the company will be at New Haven.

BUFFALO, March 21st.—This morning a freight train of the Lake Shore, near Angola, that had parted came together heavily, causing the exploding of the tank car, which was set on fire to the train, and also one on the west-bound track. Two brakemen were killed, and many injured.

CHICAGO, March 21st.—One of the cable cars on the State-street line while crossing the track of the Illinois Central Railroad this morning was struck by a freight train. Two street-car passengers were injured, but not seriously. The locomotive struck the grip or leading car, which contained only a boy and a woman. The car itself was badly demolished. The rear cars, filled with passengers, were stopped on the edge of the railway track.

CATTLE DISEASE. CHICAGO, March 21st.—An *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, Ill., sends a report from a post to be virtuous apothems have appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night, and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

WASHINGTON, March 21st.—Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Professor Salmon, Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, regarding the disease at Nesho Falls, Ky., he has concluded it is not the genuine *Atropa* *obscure* *Richardson*, but is a different disease, and that there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The Commissioner has concluded as much.

TORONTO, (Can.), March 21st.—The Senate continued consideration of the domestic animal bill all the afternoon, and at a late hour passed it. It empowers the Governor to appoint a Sanitary Commission, composed of three members, and he shall also have power to remove any or all of them, and to appoint a successor.



**W** HOLESale AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
Sewer and Chimney Pipe; Stone, Earth  
and Terra Cotta Ware, etc. jao-1ptd



















## FARM AND FRUIT.

## MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO PLANTERS AND GLEANERS.

**Measures Against Plague-Pneumonia.**  
— Making Corn Sugar—Items about Orchards, Vines and Gardens.

The subject of protection against plague-pneumonia and other epidemic diseases of cattle is still receiving active attention at the East, not only in Congress and Legislatures, but by State and local agricultural societies. The bill before Congress is now in the hands of the Senate, but is not making progress that it should; for as there is no highway through the bill to political results in the approaching Presidential campaign, it is constantly crowded to one side after brief sessions of consideration, in order to permit the introduction of some "important measures" by the Senator from Washington, who has been struck with an idea how he can secure a few party votes by some make-believe effort in the interests of the dear people. Should the bill fail to pass in some shape at the present session, the prospects are that the plague-pneumonia among cattle in some sections will have acquired such a firm footing and spread so far as to bring about positive measures by quarantine, and otherwise, upon the part of many of the States, which will lead to acrimonious feelings between various sections; be far less effective than some general system under Government supervision and direction, and result generally against the best interests of the country, and especially those directly engaged in cattle raising or as live stock exporters.

It is a wholesome course of action for all interested in the subject throughout the United States to address their Congressmen and urge most speedily action, and by all means the passage of some measure looking to greater security against the threatening scourge, before adjournment of the present session.

The Nevada State Journal says of fruit-raising beyond the crest of the Sierras: "It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is better adapted for raising apples and plums than any locality on the Pacific coast. The locality referred to is the happy medium between the cold, damp atmosphere of mountain summits, and the dry, parched air of the Great Basin. It is at that altitude where the overlying atmosphere gives way to a thrifty growth of pines, and where snow remains on the ground every winter from two to four feet deep from December until April. The mountain sides are not valleys must be selected for this purpose, for it has been demonstrated that valleys of any considerable size, even at this altitude, are not so well adapted to the growth of this kind of fruit, the ground remaining very wet and cold late in the season, for the reason that in these valleys is not found the proper and natural drainage that is found on the mountain slopes. Another thing, in the valleys the soil is very deep, and while it dries out on top, it remains wet and cold beneath, while the mountainsides the soil is shallow, and the underlying rock holds sufficient moisture to supply vegetation all the year. There is perhaps no better illustration of the truth of this statement than is shown by William H. Merrill's orchard, situated high up on the eastern slope of the mountain west of Verdi, where the snow at this time is fully five feet deep, and in some instances quite covering the trees and plants. True, there is an unusual amount of snow this season, but no winter is there less than from two to four feet at his orchard. His trees are wonderfully thrifty, and for many years have realized a net profit of \$50 from each tree in the sale of apples, and he finds a ready market for all his fruit in the heart of the best fruit country in California. Quite recently Mr. Merrill shipped a carload of his apples to Woodland, the garden spot of the Golden State, where they have been experimenting with apples for more than thirty years. Mr. Merrill's orchard can be plainly seen from the streets in Reno. Orchards at that altitude are never troubled with codling moth, red spider and other insects which destroy the fruit in California. Mr. Merrill's fruit is firm and of excellent flavor, while the best of California apples are spongy and tasteless."

In the preservation of harnesses the first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease. Water is a destroyer of each of these, but mud and saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud in drying absorbs the grease, and opens the pores of the leather, making it ready prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and metalwork. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness the straps should be washed and oiled at intervals as required. To do this effectively the straps should be unhooked and detached, then wash with warm soft water and brown soap, and hang by a slow fire or in the sun until nearly dry, then coat with a mixture of neat-foot oil and tallow and allowed to remain a few hours for several hours, and when perfectly dry rub thoroughly with a woolen rag. The rubbing is important, as it is in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, to give the leather a dark color and give a shine to the leather. In hanging harness care should be taken to allow all the straps to hang their full length. Light is essential to the care of leather, and when the harness is in the dark the leather should be left open at least half the time during the day. All cloths should be well lighted. To clean plated mountings, use a chain with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be secured as little as possible. [Harris Journal.]

An article, recently published in the Chicago Tribune, written from Anna in that State, gives the following as the fruit prospects in that State the present season: "Apple trees and buds are unimpaired; but little fruit can be expected, this being the last year, as the apple crop of last year having been a large one. Some young orchards, however, may give a fair crop. The buds of all varieties of pears are totally ruined, and the young wood blackened at the center throughout, with considerable of the older wood similarly damaged. The fruit sprouts and buds will never again show life. Quinces have failed badly as pears. Of sweet cherries but few buds remain sound. Sour varieties are little damaged. Peaches are a total loss. Nectarines and apricots are also completely killed. The wood of the cherry is but little harmed; that of the plum is at all injured. Peach wood appears sound. Blackberries and black raspberries are killed to the snow line. There will be no shipments of either from this section this year. Red raspberries mostly escaped unharmed and a good crop is expected. Strawberries look like giving a good crop. Grapes are black at the center, but the secondary buds yet to come will furnish a good crop. This condition of the fruit-bearing plants extends over so wide an area, and includes almost all of the territory forming the source of Chicago's supply that it may not be out of place to remind your readers of the fact that it will be best for them to make the most prudent use of what fruit comes to market. Prices will undoubtedly be high, for there will not be more than 60 per cent. as much fruit sent to Chicago this year as reached there last year."

Upon the subject of smoking vineyards, President H. of the Napa Grape Growers' Association, said at the last meeting, as reported in the Register, that as much attention is paid to smoking vineyards in France, as to pruning. They have been trying for some time to see how much smoke could be produced at the least expense. Premiums have been offered for inventions for starting fires and making vineyards smoke. They smoke the vineyards there everywhere using coal tar, turf, and old straw, and whatever will answer the purpose. Speaking of fruit bearing, he said: "No vine ought to bear largely to make fine wine. All the prominent French authorities agree upon this point. It is well known that grapes from hill vineyards make better wine than those raised in the valleys. It is a square proposition between quality and quantity. If we make fine wine we cannot expect to raise eight or ten tons to the acre. We haven't stopped up the first steps of the ladder yet compared with the progress made by the experienced vintners of France. They don't expect enormous crops, but they sell their grapes for five to ten cents per pound. The average price paid last year was over five cents per pound. If I had my way, and was a wine-maker, I would rather raise twelve pounds of fine grapes to the vine, and make twenty cents, than to raise twenty pounds of the coarse varieties and clear the like sum."

The season of orchard planting is being actively occupied generally in most parts of the State. The Red Bluff Sentinel, referring to the subject in that section, says: "General Chipman is planting on his Clarke Ranch, in Antelope valley, 5,000 apricots, French prunes and pear trees, and 20,000 grape vines. On his home place he is planting two or three more acres of grape vines on red lands, making a vineyard of twenty acres on this class of land. He informs us that his grape vines planted last year on the red lands west of town did well, and that 85 per cent. are living and made fair growth. He does not doubt the adaptability of these soils to grape raising, especially for wine grapes, where the lands are free from bad rock near the surface. Our red lands west of the river are generally underlaid with a deep clay stratum well calculated to hold moisture. General Chipman thinks our farmers are losing valuable time in not utilizing their lands to fruit. Grape cuttings and roots are much cheaper than they were a few years ago, and are within the reach of everybody. We hear of several plantings, and we believe success for them. There has been an unusual number of vines and trees planted this year. J. N. Cote has planted a thirty-acre vineyard, and five or six thousand fruit trees. We see a fruit cany and a winery near Red Bluff in the near future."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## JOH. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

## THE GREAT NUTRITIVE TONIC

## THE GENUINE.

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession in all wasting diseases, such as Consumption, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Is not a food, but a nutritive food, building up the system by its own tonic powers, and by its aid in assimilating all other food, however of counterfeits. The genuine is all as put up in style of bottle as in fact, and bears the name of

TARRANT & CO., TARRANT'S MALT EXTRACT, Sole Agents for the United States and Possessions of North America, 275 Greenwich Street, New York, Price, 84 per dozen. mls-ly1884

## BUSINESS JARNS.

## T. QUIN &amp; SONS.

CARRIAGE AND COACHES OF CALIFORNIA, Carriage Factory, corner Eighth and K streets, with Pike & Young, corner Fourth and L streets, Sacramento. mls-ly1884

## S. ZENANSKY.

No. 290 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.—GENTS Clothing and Furnishing Goods. jls-4pt

## J. HYMAN, JR. &amp; SONS.

WALKER AND JEWELL, 600 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. jls-4pt

## C. ZWICKEL.

STREET FOUNDRY, BETWEEN FOURTH and Fifth, Cal. Iron Foundry. Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Malleable Iron and Steel. Building Castings made to order. mls-ly1884

## H. P. MOORE, ALEX. J. DUNCAN.

ROOF, WELSON & CO., IRON AND BRASS Foundry and Machinists, Front Street, between N. and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. jls-4pt

## F. POSTER, J. O. FORTNER.

ROOF, WELSON & CO., IRON AND BRASS Foundry and Machinists, Front Street, between N. and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. jls-4pt

## TELEPHONE PLUMBING MILL.

CORNER J AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, Sacramento. H. VAN DERKORP & CO., Proprietors, Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Malleable Iron and Steel. Building Castings made to order. mls-ly1884

## JAMES MCQUIRE.

MANUFACTURER OF ROAD SCRAPERS, Iron Doors, Call Cuts, Shutters, Railings, etc. 1000 N. Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Second-hand Doors for sale. jls-4pt

## CARL &amp; CROLY, S. J. CROLY.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF WORK IN THEIR LINE, in city and country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second Street, between K and L. Estimates given. jls-4pt

## W. GUTENBERGER.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, 1000 N. Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. jls-4pt

## LOUIS KLOSS &amp; CO.

DEALERS, CORNER FRONT AND L STREETS, Highest prices paid for all kinds of Furs and Tallow. Brought supplied with Salt, Soap, and other necessities. Estimates given. jls-4pt

## PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

F. F. DE BERNY, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, 1000 N. Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Office hours: 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. mls-4pt

## CHIN GENG GEE.

PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST, 1010 Third St., bet. J and K, Sacramento. mls-4pt

## DR. COLEMAN, F. BURN.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NORTHEAST Corner Eleventh and H Streets. Hours—9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. jls-4pt

## T. A. SNIDER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SOUTHEAST Corner Second and K Streets. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. mls-4pt

## DR. NIXON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 215 and 217, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. jls-4pt

## G. B. CLOW, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—OFFICE: CORNER Third and J Streets. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. jls-4pt

## DR. KELLOGG &amp; CO.

CORNER SEVENTH AND I STS., SACRAMENTO. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. mls-4pt

## DR. LAINE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 328 J Street, between Third and Fourth. Hours—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. mls-4pt

## DR. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 424 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. jls-4pt

## DR. L. A. E. REINE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Office and residence, No. 321 J Street, between Third and Fourth. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. mls-4pt

## WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M. D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 212 J STREET, Sacramento. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. jls-4pt

## DR. LOY FOND WOOD.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 228 Third Street, between J and K. By the pulse he can locate disease. Consultation free. He uses no poisons, but only such remedies as nature's medicine for man. Call and see him. jls-4pt

## DENTISTRY.

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH.

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER, 1000 N. Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. mls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## W. WOOD.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

YOUNG, YOUNG & RUNN.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Sacramento, Cal. fcs-1m

## W. H. BEATTY &amp; S. C. DENSON.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Offices: Metropolitan Block, K Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Entrance next door to Metropolitan Block. ol-4

## C. L. WHITE.

HART & WHITE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Offices at the southwest corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, California. jls-2

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. jls-4pt

## H. M. PIERSON.



